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Titi Livi ab Urbe Condita Libri. I, XXI, XXII. With Introduction and Commentary. By EMORY B. LEASE. New York: University Publishing Co., 1905. Pp. lxvii + 438. \$1.25.

This book makes a good impression at first sight. The introduction is elaborate, the notes extensive. The binding, paper, and printing do credit to the publishers, if we except a brief passage on p. 217, where the type was in some way injured. Especially the dedication to Professor Minton Warren, and the thanks given in the preface to Professors Lodge, Pais, and Knapp, give at least a hint that accuracy and learning are to be expected.

The text of Books I and XXII is from the last edition by M. Mueller; of Book XXI, from the last edition by Woelfflin. The accuracy of the copy I can not fully determine, as my editions of these books are older, but changes involving errors of judgment or misprints are numerous: p. 3, l. 6, comma omitted after *Aeneam*; p. 4, l. 34, *factum* for *factam*; l. 59, comma inserted after *terras*; etc. But this is mild compared with the later portions. On p. 64 commas are omitted as follows: l. 1, after *praejari*; l. 3, after *memorable*; l. 6, after *arma*; l. 10, after *fuertint*; l. 15, after *Hamilcari*; l. 18, after *se*, and after *posset*; l. 20, after *concessam*; and l. 21, after *Romanorum*. Five of these are certainly misprints; they make the text unintelligible to the young student.

If we turn to the introduction, the case is even worse. We find errors, careless statements, or needless repetitions on almost every page: p. x, Livy was on *familiar terms* with Claudius, afterward emperor; p. xi, his history is a *monument of eulogy* to the Roman people; it covered a period of over 750 years, from the landing of Aeneas to his own time (no, it was nearly 1,070 years, or, if he reckoned only from the founding of Rome, 745 years); p. xii, it was *published in decades* (a view long since abandoned); p. xiv, Livy's patriotic feelings often lead him to *color the narrative in favor of the Romans*; p. xvii, Florus in his *panegyric* (!) of the Roman people; . . . Valerius Maximus in his *History*; p. xviii, L. Calpurnius Piso *revised the Annales Maximi* and *began the Chronicle of the Pontifices*; . . . Livy makes extensive use of Claudius from Book III on (Read VI). But enumeration of these errors is both tiresome and fruitless.

The chief weight of the edition seems to lie in the study of Livy's language and style. This is the editor's special field, so we may expect accuracy here, if anywhere; but compare the following: p. xxxix, the partitive genitive depending on the neuter of an adjective is common in poetry and is first freely used in prose by Livy (cf. the statement in Allen and Grenough's *New Grammar*, § 346, 3, n. 1); p. xli, *haud* is the *favorite* negative with Livy; p. xliii, *ab Sicilia*, cited as a name of *town* with preposition; but I will not continue the enumeration. Not even the citations are accurate. On one page (xlvi), which I compared, I found the following mistakes: l. 7, for xxi. 14. 8, read xxi. 4. 8; l. 13, for xxi. 10. 5, read xxi. 10. 4; and for xxii. 18. 7, read xxi. 18. 7; l. 14, for xxii. 1. 8, read xxii. 18. 8.

If we turn now to the commentary, we find that enumerations and cross-

references are the rule. On p. 180 are tables giving number of instances of *quippe qui* and *ut qui* by decades, also of the omissions of *esse* or of the subject with the future infinitive; p. 183, n. 1, we learn that Livy uses the contracted forms of the perfect subjunctive rarely (12 times), greatly preferring the uncontracted (85 times); n. 2, before *l* Livy used *ac* 84 times, but *atque* only 4. I fail to see what interest such enumerations have for the college freshman. Yet he can skip them if not interested, and the teacher may perhaps get a little use out of them for the Latin writing work, assuming of course that the count is fairly accurate.

Much worse for the pupil is the system of cross-reference. Compare the following from p. 183: 51. *pereundi perdendique*: see §§ 59 and 63, *a*; *invexere*: see § 19, *a*; 52. *futurae*: "which will be:" see § 37, n.; *forsitan . . .*: see § 49. E.; *initio . . . ordiendae*: see § 62.

This is enough to exhaust the patience of even the most earnest pupil. There are over two thousand such cross-references in the notes alone. Very often, when you look up the reference, you find either a similar statement, or nothing in point, or a reference to still another passage.

The edition, in its present form, can not be recommended to the student beginning the study of Livy; yet there is a great deal of valuable information scattered through the book, which, if sifted and properly edited, would be valuable both for teacher and pupil.

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The Tragedies of Seneca. Rendered into English verse. By ELLA ISABEL HARRIS. London: Henry Frowde, 1904. Pp. xii + 466. \$2.40.

The tragedies of Seneca are of special interest to us, aside from their intrinsic value, for the triple reason that they are (with the exception of the *Octavia*) the sole representatives of Roman tragedy preserved entire, that they reflect the literary complexion of the artificial age in which they were produced, and that they had great influence in shaping the early English drama. They are, in fact, the stepping-stone between Greek and modern drama; for these tragedies, rather than the Greek plays, were the model for Italian, French, and early English tragedy. The principal reason for this was, no doubt, the fact that the Middle Age of Europe was an age of Latin rather than of Greek learning, and so Seneca was more accessible than the Greek dramatists. But it is also probable that his style and spirit appealed strongly to those later playwrights. The tragedies were especially popular in the early Elizabethan age, and a number of English translations of them appeared at that time. These different versions were collected in a single volume by Thomas Newton in 1585. The tragedies were again translated in 1761 by Glover.